BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION CODES
Providing for Michigan's Safety In the Built Environment

CODE WORKS!

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SUMMER 2012

In This Issue

WORDS FROM DIRECTOR IRVIN J. POKE, AIA

The Bureau of Construction Codes (BCC) was recently contacted regarding the manner in which local Construction Boards of Appeals (CBA) operate. Questions centered around the composition of the CBA and the hearing process. A governmental subdivision that has been approved by the Michigan Construction Code Commission (CCC) as an enforcing agency must establish a CBA in accordance with 1972 PA 230, Section 14, MCL 125.1514. The members of the CBA must be "qualified" as required by MCL 125.1514(1). This means that the members must demonstrate experience or training in the code, construction, and the Act, 1972 PA 230.

A member of a CBA should not cause or appear to create a conflict of interest. Code officials or their relatives shall not be on a CBA for enforcing agencies where the code official is employed to enforce the code. Further, elected officials shall not be appointed to the CBA in their electoral districts. Prior to a CBA hearing, a CBA member who believes there is the potential for a conflict of interest on a matter before the CBA, shall disclose their relationship or connection to the matter and take the appropriate action to recuse themselves from the hearing.

The business of the CBA must be performed in accordance with the Open Meetings Act (OMA), 1976 PA 267, MCL 15.261 as prescribed in 1972 PA 230, Section 14(3), MCL 125.1514(3). The OMA requires that all actions of a CBA must take place at a meeting open to the public. This includes, but is not limited to, the taking of testimony, making of motions, deliberations, voting, and rendering of decisions. There shall not be any discussion of any kind of an official matter before a CBA out of sight of the public.

The Attorney General has created an OMA Handbook which is posted on the Attorney General's website at www.michigan.gov/ag. This handbook will answer most questions regarding the OMA and should be required reading for all public bodies. My Summer 2009 article in CodeWorks! can also be reviewed for reference.

PLAN REVIEW DIVISION

Live/work units in the 2009 Michigan Building Code

By Todd Cordill, NCARB, Chief
Plan Review Division

Buildings designed and constructed as live/work units may be new to code officials throughout the state. A live/work unit is a mixed use building comprised of a dwelling unit or sleeping unit where a significant portion of the building includes a nonresidential use that is operated by the resident of the dwelling unit or sleeping unit. In many cases, live/work units involve a dwelling unit with an associated business or mercantile use. A dwelling unit or sleeping unit that includes an office that is less than 10 percent of the area of the dwelling unit shall not be classified as a live/work unit. Live/work units are specifically addressed by the 2009 Michigan Building Code (MBC), Section 419.

The occupancy of a live/work unit shall be classified as a Group R-2 occupancy and must comply with the limitations listed in the MBC, Section 419.1.1, as follows:

1) the live/work unit is permitted to be a maximum of 3,000 square feet;
2) the nonresidential area is permitted to be a maximum 50 percent of the area of each live/work unit;
3) the nonresidential area function shall be limited to the first or main floor only of the live/work unit; and
4) a maximum of five nonresidential workers or employees are allowed to occupy the nonresidential area at any one time.

Since a live/work unit is classified as a Group R-2 occupancy, MBC, Section 903.2.8, applies for fire protection systems. This section states that an automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout all buildings with a Group R fire area. Thus, an automatic sprinkler system meeting the requirements of NFPA 13R shall be installed throughout the building. Several other areas of the MBC specifically address live/work units. Per the MBC, Section 419.3, means of egress requirements for Group R-2 occupancies found in Chapter 10 of the MBC apply for an entire live/work unit. Barrier free accessibility is addressed by MBC, Sections 419.7 and 1103.2.13. Only the portion of the live/work unit that is nonresidential shall provide a barrier free accessible route. Per the MBC, Section 419.8, the ventilation requirements found in MBC, Section 1203, and/or the Michigan Mechanical Code apply to each distinct area of the live/work unit (whether the design utilizes natural or mechanical ventilation).

If you have any questions regarding live/work units, please contact the Plan Review Division at (517) 241-9328.

OFFICE OF LAND SURVEY AND REMONUMENTATION

What is the State Boundary Commission?

By Kevin O'Brien, P.S.
Office of Land Survey and Remonumentation

Created by statute in 1968, the State Boundary Commission (SBC) is responsible for adjudicating many types of municipal boundary adjustments, including incorporations, consolidations, and annexations. Executive Order 1996-2 transferred the final authority for all SBC cases to the director of the Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs (LARA). The Office of Land Survey and Remonumentation provides staff support to the SBC.

The SBC serves as a quasi-judicial body, evaluating petitions for proposed boundary adjustments against statutory criteria in order to protect the interests of property owners, local residents, local units of government, etc. Three state members are appointed by the governor. Two county/local members are appointed by the chief probate judge of the county involving a respective petition. The chief probate judge also appoints two additional county/local members to serve as alternates within each county. Members serve three-year terms or until reappointed or replaced.

The SBC processes petitions for proposed boundary adjustments according to a seven-step process, 1) filing, 2) legal sufficiency, 3) involved and interested parties questionnaires, 4) public hearing/comments and rebuttals, 5) adjudicative meeting, 6) summary of proceeding, findings of fact and conclusions of law, and 7) order. After completing a review, the SBC makes a recommendation to the director of the Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs that the petition be denied, approved as filed, or the proposed boundary adjustment be revised and approved as revised.

The process by which the SBC operates and evaluates petitions for boundary adjustments is governed by the State Boundary Commission, 1968 PA 191, the State Boundary Commission General Rules, R 123.10-75, The Home Rule City Act, 1909 PA 279, The Home Rule Village Act, 1909 PA 278, The Charter Township Act, 1947 PA 359, the Open Meetings Act, 1976 PA 267, and Michigan Election Law.

Questions may be directed to the Office of Land Survey and Remonumentation at (517) 241-6321.

BUILDING DIVISION

MANUFACTURED HOUSING LICENSE RENEWALS

By Larry Lehman, Chief
Building Division

The Bureau of Construction Codes, Building Division, issues licenses for mobile home parks, retailers, and installers and servicers on a three-year licensing cycle that expires October 1, 2012 for the current licensing cycle. Renewal forms are sent in August to licensees' current mailing address on file.

Each licensee must complete their renewal form and return it along with the required fee to the bureau prior to the October 1 expiration date. Additional reminders concerning renewals are provided as follows:

Retailers; must also submit proof of an applicable surety bond or proof of a consumer deposit account that is currently active or the license will not be renewed.

Installers and Servicers; shall also complete 12 hours of manufactured housing installation courses before October 1, 2012. The bureau will verify that the licensee has completed the continuing education before renewing the license.

Please be advised of the requirements regarding changes to licensee information and disposal of interest for a manufactured home business as follows:

The Manufactured Housing General Rules, Rule 204, states "An applicant shall file a change to a licensing application with the department within 30 days after the change is made." Changes to a manufactured housing license, such as changes to the mailing address, ownership, business name, or the operator, must be submitted to the bureau in writing. However, it is recommended the licensee first contact the Building Division at (517) 241-9317 for guidance on the information that is required.

Disposal of interest in a manufactured home business; the Manufactured Housing General Rules, Rule 214a, requires a licensee to notify the bureau in writing within 10 days after having sold, transferred, given away, or otherwise disposed of a manufactured home business.

Questions regarding this article may be directed to the Building Division at (517) 241-9317.

MECHANICAL DIVISION

GAS PIPING PERMITS

By Kevin Kalakay, Chief
Mechanical Division

The Mechanical Division often receives questions about who can secure permits for a gas piping alteration or installation. The Forbes Mechanical Contractors Act, 1984 PA 192, allows only licensed individuals who have at least one of the following classifications listed on their license: 1 – Hydronic heating and cooling and process piping (includes installation of residential boilers); 2 – HVAC equipment (includes ductwork, gas piping, and venting); 10c – LP tank and pipe; 10d – underground tank and pipe; 10e – gas piping; or 10f – gas piping and venting to secure gas piping permits. Plumbing contractors who do not possess a valid mechanical contractor's license with the proper classification(s) cannot secure gas piping permits or perform the work.

Section 14 of the Act does allow "the owner of a single family dwelling, which is, or upon completion becomes, the owner's place of residence" to secure a homeowner's permit to install or alter a gas piping system as long as the homeowner affirms on the permit application that he or she is the owner and occupant of the dwelling and will perform the installation.

Questions regarding this article may be directed to the Mechanical Division at (517) 241-9325.

MICHIGAN CODES & RULES CURRENTLY IN EFFECT

Boiler Rules	**07/30/2010**
Building/Residential Codes (Part 4)	**03/09/2011**
Electrical Code (Part 8)	**12/02/2009**
Elevator Safety - General	**06/21/2010**
Manufactured Housing General Rules	**09/02/2008**
Mechanical Code	**10/21/2010**
Plumbing Code (Part 7)	**08/20/2010**
Rehabilitation Code	**03/09/2011**
Subdivisions of Land	**06/16/2008**
Uniform Energy Code	**03/09/2011**

FOR CODE/RULE UPDATES - Visit BCC's website to monitor updates on code review processes.

BOILER DIVISION

THE HISTORY

By William Vallance, Chief
Boiler Division

In the mid-nineteenth century, during the Industrial Revolution, steam was in great demand to provide the power necessary to operate manufacturing equipment. During this period, there was no one standard in existence to guide individuals in the construction of boilers. Consequently, boilers of all types and sizes were being constructed. Many designs resulted in catastrophic explosions. To name just a few:

April 27, 1865 - Steamboat Sultana, Memphis TN, 1,500 of the 2,200 passengers dead
March 10, 1905 - A shoe factory in Brockton, MA, 58 dead, 117 injured
March 2, 1954 - Fales and Gray Car Works, Hartford, CT, 21 dead, 50 seriously injured

During the late 1800s, accidents were occurring at the rate of one every four days, resulting in 50,000 deaths annually. Only the most spectacular explosions received front-page status in newspapers. In fact, boiler explosions occurred so often and were so misunderstood that they were considered an act of God.

Boiler explosions peaked around 1905 with approximately 400 reported in that year, leading to a public outcry demanding that something be done to stop these explosions. By 1915, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) had developed a standard for the construction of boilers which would provide a safe and reliable product. However, there remained the task of requiring people to use this standard.

Michigan was on the leading edge of this wave by enacting 1917 PA 174, which created a Board of Boiler Rules. Governor Albert E. Sleeper appointed four citizens of recognized knowledge in the use and construction of steam boilers who, along with the professor of mechanical engineering from the Michigan College of Mines, the Michigan Agricultural College, and the University of Michigan made up the members of the Board. The Board's charge was to gather statistics of causes of steam boiler explosions and formulate rules and regulations for their safe and proper use and construction.

The development of a standard for construction of boilers and the adoption of these requirements into law was quite an accomplishment. However, the task to assure compliance with these requirements was left to each jurisdiction adopting the standard.

The 1923 revision to 1917 PA 174 established the chief inspector as an officer of the Board charged with the responsibility to issue and revoke inspector commissions; exercise general supervision over all inspectors; issue, receive, check and file all manufacturer data reports; issue certificates of inspection; and authorize manufacturers to construct boilers. Other additions included in this revision were the adoption of the ASME code for construction of boilers and establishment of rules for the examination of inspectors to determine their competency prior to issuance of a Certificate of Competency.

Also noteworthy is the formulation of the National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors in 1919. This organization was formally ratified in 1921 at a meeting held in the city of Detroit. Currently, the National Board is comprised of chief inspectors of states and cities of the United States and provinces of Canada and is organized for the purpose of promoting greater safety of life and property by securing concerted action and maintaining uniformity in the construction, installation, inspection, and repair of boilers and pressure vessels among the member jurisdictions.

On March 26, 1928, the Michigan Board of Boiler Rules issued an order stating that all boilers complying with the ASME Boiler Code shall be accepted for use in this state when properly certified.

In 1966, with the establishment of 1965 PA 290, the Department employed 13 inspectors, a chief inspector and an office staff of approximately eight people. It also created a 10-member Board of Boiler Rules; adopted the ASME code for the installation of boilers; required licensing for inspectors, installers, and repairers; included rules for inspection of boilers; and provided more stringent penalties for noncompliance of the rules. Today, the Boiler Division employs a chief inspector, an assistant chief inspector, a senior inspector, 13 deputy inspectors, and three office staff.

There are approximately 71,000 boilers registered throughout the state, half of which are inspected by state inspectors. Annually, the Boiler Division issues approximately 2,500 installation and repair permits and 4,000 violations (usually for CSD-1 testing not completed), and performs approximately 15,000 re-inspections. The Division licenses more than 1,900 installers, 120 repairers, 140 inspectors, registers 1,150 boiler operators and stationary engineers, administers more than 85 examinations annually for new applicants, conducts training seminars for inspectors and other organizations associated with the boiler industry, and conducts surveys for utilities and industrial facilities who are authorized to conduct their own boiler repairs.

The Boiler Division endeavors to provide the best service possible to the citizens and boiler industry of Michigan to assure a safe and productive environment in which to live and work. Questions about Michigan's boiler program may be addressed to the Boiler Division at (517) 241-9334.

ELEVATOR SAFETY DIVISION

Addition of Sprinklers to Elevator Hoistways, Machine Rooms, Machinery Spaces, Control Spaces, and Control Rooms

By Calvin Rogler, Chief
Elevator Safety Division

The following information is intended to clarify the requirements necessary when installing sprinklers in elevator hoistways, machinery spaces, machine rooms, control spaces, and control rooms. The addition of sprinklers to any of these areas is considered an alteration and requires an alteration permit from the Elevator Safety Division before the work may commence.

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) A17.1-2007, Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators, Section 2.8.3.3, is amended by Michigan Elevator Rule R 408.7035 which states:

2.8.3.3 Sprinkler systems conforming to the Michigan building code, R 408.30401 to R 408.30547, may be installed in the hoistway, machinery space, machine room, control space, or control room. Sprinklers installed in elevator shafts and machine rooms shall meet the following requirements:

(1) In hoistways a side wall spray sprinkler shall be installed at the bottom of each hoistway, not more than 24 inches and not less than 12 inches above the floor of the pit. A guard shall be installed on the sprinkler head to prevent accidental tripping or activation.
(2) In elevator machine rooms automatic sprinklers of ordinary or intermediate temperature rating shall be provided.

Each system shall have a readily accessible shut-off valve, that is of the electronically supervised type, located outside the protected area. Where a fire panel is available, these valves shall be properly connected. Sprinkler systems are also subject to the requirements of sections 2.8.3.1.2 to 2.8.3.3.4, and 2.8.3.5, of the ASME A17.1 code.

When installing sprinklers other sections also apply. ASME A17.1-2007, Section 2.8.3.3.1 limits the location of risers and return lines. It also notes that branch lines may only supply sprinklers at one floor level.

ASME A17.1-2007, Section 2.8.3.3.2, requires what some call shunt trip, or automatically disconnecting the main power supply to the affected elevator. However, the Michigan Elevator Rules did not adopt this section and as such shunt trip is prohibited on any elevators in our jurisdiction. The reason for this determination was to allow passengers to evacuate elevators via egress landings, rather than stop an elevator somewhere in the hoistway where riders may not be able to exit.

ASME A17.1-2007, Section 2.8.3.3.3 notes that smoke detectors shall not be used to activate sprinklers or to disconnect the main power supply.

In ASME A17.1-2007, Section 2.8.3.3.4 it states; In jurisdictions not enforcing the NBCC, when sprinklers are installed not more than 600 mm (24 in.) above the pit floor, 2.8.3.3.4(a) and (b) apply to elevator electrical equipment and wiring in the hoistway located less than 1,200 mm (48 in.) above the pit floor, except earthquake protective devices conforming to 8.4.10.1.2(d); and on the exterior of the car at the point where the car platform sill and the lowest landing hoistway door sill are in vertical alignment.

(a) Elevator electrical equipment shall be weatherproof (Type 4 as specified in NEMA 250).
(b) Elevator wiring, except traveling cables, shall be identified for use in wet locations in accordance with the requirements in NFPA 70.

This section requires any electrical equipment within 48 inches of the pit floor to be weatherproof Type 4 as specified in NEMA 250. When installing sprinklers in the elevator hoistway any electrical equipment in the elevator pit must comply with this requirement. This also applies to the addition of sprinklers to an existing elevator and may require modification of equipment already in place.

Electrical equipment must comply with the requirements of NFPA 70. Article 110.26(F)(1)(a) states "Dedicated Electrical Space. The space equal to the width and depth of the equipment and extending from the floor to a height of 1.8 m (6 ft) above the equipment or to the structural ceiling, whichever is lower, shall be dedicated to the electrical installation. No piping, ducts, leak protection apparatus, or other equipment foreign to the electrical installation shall be located in this zone."

Alteration permits for the installation of sprinklers in elevator hoistways, machinery spaces, machine rooms, control spaces, and control rooms must be approved by an elevator inspector. During the final inspection, the inspector will check to assure the required clearances are maintained to the appropriate code sections.

If you have questions or concerns with regards to installing sprinklers in elevator hoistways, machinery spaces, machine rooms, control spaces, and control rooms, please call the Elevator Safety Division at (517) 241-9337.

PLUMBING DIVISION

OIL SEPARATOR REQUIREMENTS FOR HYDRAULIC ELEVATOR PITS AND SPEAKING ENGAGEMENT REQUESTS

By Robert Konyndyk, Chief
Plumbing Division

Hydraulic Elevator Pits

This article reviews the plumbing code requirements for hydraulic elevator pits. Numerous questions have been raised regarding sumps, pumps, oil separators, and alarms.

The Michigan Elevator Rules update which became effective June 21, 2010, references ASME A17.1 – 2007. Section 2.2.2.5 states, "In elevators provided with Firefighters' Emergency Operation, a drain or sump pump shall be provided. The sump pump/drain shall have the capacity to remove a minimum of 11.4 m3/h (3,000 gal/h) per elevator." That equates to a large subsoil type pump rated at a minimum of 50 gallons per hour. These pit floors are significantly lower than the structure's grade so a drain is not practical leaving the sump pit and a pump as the only practical option.

The hydraulic sump pit is normally well sealed and not subject to ground water. The sump requirement objective is to keep the elevator operational when fire suppression water is discharged in the building and runs over the floor to the pit which is at a lower level. Some hydraulic fluid may be in the pit from a cylinder or fluid pipe leak. The Michigan Elevator Rules provide guidance in R 408.7056, Firefighters' Emergency Operation. Elevators shall be operational for firefighters in emergency situations.

The 2009 Michigan Plumbing Code (MPC), Section 301.6, prohibits plumbing systems in elevator shafts or in elevator equipment rooms except when the sumps discussed above have an indirect connection. The indirect connection eliminates backflow from sewers and provides monitoring. The exception in 301.6 also requires conformance to Section 1003.4, Oil separators required.

Section 1003.4 of the MPC requires oil separators for hydraulic elevator pits. Code sections 1003.4.2, 1003.4.2.1, and 1003.4.2.2 provide sizing information based on floor area. When the International Code incorporated hydraulic pit separators, detail was not added to consider sizing or oil capture systems. Catastrophic fire situations and how much oil may leak before an elevator becomes inoperative are of great concern. Sizing requires engineered design for consideration of pump sizing and amounts, including the amount of hydraulic fluid which may be present.

The exception in Section 1003.4 states separators are not required when approved alarm systems are installed. Currently, the Construction Code Commission has not issued a Certificate of Acceptability for an alarm system due to lack of application; however, local jurisdictions have the authority to make decisions regarding alarm systems. It is the bureau's position that alarm systems shall not shut off pump operation. Applications for acceptance of oil separators are under review by the Plumbing Division.

Speaking Engagement Requests

Several changes have occurred in the plumbing program such as backflow training and code applications. Chief Konyndyk may be available to speak to various organizations upon request. Requests and questions concerning this article may be directed to the Plumbing Division at (517) 241-9330.

Board and Commission Meetings

Meeting	Date	Time	Location
Barrier Free Design Board	Sep 14, Nov 9	9:30 am	Okemos – Conf Room 3
Board of Boiler Rules	Sep 11	9:30 am	Okemos – Conf Room 3
Construction Code Commission	Oct 3	9:30 am	Okemos – Conf Room 3
Electrical Administrative Board	Aug 23, Nov 8	9:30 am	Okemos – Conf Room 3
Elevator Safety Board	Nov 2	9:30 am	Okemos – Conf Room 3
Manufactured Housing Commission	Aug 22, Oct 17	10:00 am	Okemos – Conf Room 3
Board of Mechanical Rules	Nov 28	9:00 am	Okemos – Conf Room 3
State Boundary Commission	Sep 12, Oct 10, Nov 14	1:30 pm	Okemos – Conf Room 3
State Plumbing Board	Sep 18	10:00 am	Okemos – Conf Room 1

Dates and times are subject to change. Visit the BCC website for updates.

ELECTRICAL DIVISION

Outside Branch Circuits and Feeders

By Dan O'Donnell, Chief
Electrical Division

Article 225 in the 2008 edition of NFPA 70/NEC addresses electrical installation of outside branch circuits and feeders. Many of the requirements found in Article 225 are also in Article 230, Services. Article 225.30 specifies that where more than one building or structure is on the same property and under single management, each additional building or other structure may be served by only one branch circuit or feeder on the load side of the service disconnecting means unless otherwise permitted in 225.30(A) through (E). The disconnecting means for the building or structure required by 225.31 must be installed in accordance with 225.32 and the disconnects must be grouped as specified in 225.34.

Often, inspectors and plan reviewers find installations completed or designed that are not in compliance with Article 225. A common situation where this occurs is when there is a customer-owned primary service and a campus-style arrangement of buildings and other structures. If the service point is somewhere other than the building or structure and the building is supplied by a branch circuit or feeder installed either outside or underground, then Article 225 would be applicable. Conductor sizes for outside feeders and branch circuits must be in accordance with ampacity tables 310.16 through 310.21. Conductor sizes for the main power feeder for residential applications, including one-family, two-family, and multi-family dwelling units, are referenced in table 310.15(B) (6).

It is important to determine where the service point has been established and where the service and service equipment for the premises is located. Wiring on the load side of the service point will either be a branch circuit or a feeder and if installed underground or outside a building or structure, that portion of the wiring would be an outside branch circuit or feeder and must be installed in accordance with Article 225.

Please contact the Electrical Division at (517) 241-9320 with questions.

Electrical & Fire Alarm Apprentice Renewal Forms

By **Dan O'Donnell, Chief**
Electrical Division

Electrical and fire alarm apprentice renewals were mailed out in late June to all currently registered apprentices. The apprentice renewal forms have been updated for the 2012-2013 cycle with notable changes. A signature is no longer required from an authorized representative of an approved apprentice educational program. The only signatures required are that of the apprentice and their employer. By signing the renewal form, the employer is verifying employment of the apprentice and verifying the apprentice is participating in or has completed an approved apprentice educational program.

Questions regarding the electrical and fire alarm apprentice renewal forms may be directed to the Electrical Division at (517) 241-9320.

BCC Contact Information

TELEPHONE NUMBERS:

Administration (517) 241-9302
Office of Administrative Services (517) 335-2972
Office of Management Services (517) 241-9313
Boiler Division (517) 241-9334
Building Division (517) 241-9317
Act 54 Registration (517) 241-9317
Electrical Division (517) 241-9320
Elevator Safety Division (517) 241-9337
Mechanical Division (517) 241-9325
Office of Land Survey & Remonumentation (517) 241-6321
(includes State Boundary Commission)
Plan Review Division (517) 241-9328
Plumbing Division (517) 241-9330

Facsimile Numbers:

Administration & Office of Administrative Services (517) 241-9570
Office of Management Svcs, & Plumbing Division (517) 373-8547
Building, Electrical, Mechanical, Plan Review (517) 241-9308
Office of Land Survey & Remonumentation, Elevator Safety & Boiler Divisions (517) 241-6301

Mailing Addresses:

P.O. Box 30254 (Codes: general correspondence)
P.O. Box 30255 (Codes: permits, licenses, and other documents containing payment)
P.O. Box 30704 (Office of Land Survey & Remonumentation)
Lansing, MI 48909

Overnight Mailing Address:

2501 Woodlake Circle, Okemos, MI 48864

BCC ONLINE SERVICES

Manufactured Home Affidavit of Affixture Online Lookup
Online License Search
Disciplinary Action Report
Easy Access to Permit & License Verification
Statewide Search for Subdivision Plats
Statewide Search for Remonumentation Data
County Remonumentation Data Entry
Building System Approval Reports
Online Code Training Series
BCC Field Inspection Survey

BCC QUICK LINKS

Online Permitting
Online License Renewals
Codes & Standards Order Form
Statewide Jurisdiction List
Local School Construction Enforcement List

CIVIL SERVICE WEBSITE

State Job Postings

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Keith Lambert

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Deborah Young
Hillary Cushman

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License Examination Dates

Examination	Date	Location	Deadline
Boiler Installer and Repairer	Sep 5 & 6	Okemos	Aug 10
Fire Alarm Spec. Tech./Sign Spec.	Nov 13	Okemos	Oct 16
Electrical - Journeyman	Nov 1	Lansing	Oct 4
Electrical - Master	Nov 1	Lansing	Oct 4
Electrical - Contractor	Sep 20 Nov 13	Okemos Okemos	Aug 22 Oct 16
Elevator Journeyperson	Sep 18	Okemos	Aug 28
Elevator Contractor/ Certificate of Competency	Aug 24 Nov 2	Okemos Okemos	Jul 27 Oct 5
Mechanical Contractor	Sep 11 Dec 11	Lansing Lansing	Aug 10 Nov 13
Plumbing - Contractor	Sep 26	East Lansing	
Plumbing - Master and Journey	Sep 19	East Lansing	

Dates and times are subject to change. Visit the BCC website for updates.

ATTENTION READERS!

If you know of an organization or individual that would benefit from the information posted in BCC's newsletter, please direct them to our website at www.michigan.gov/bcc. Under the "Publications, Bulletine & Advisories" heading, click on the Code Works! link for more information on how to subcribe and receive an electronic notification of when each quarterly newsletter is posted.

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